

The Legislature.

Is it organized, or is it not? Is the question that is asked by thousands day after day, and the only way in which an answer can be obtained is by consulting the newspapers or the magnetic telegraph. The great sun would be worth but little for any practical purpose, if, instead of determining by its light and warmth that it shone upon the earth, people were obliged to consult an almanac to ascertain the fact; and we think the assembled wisdom of Ohio has not much room for self-complacency, when instead of the light and warmth of its legislative acts testifying to its existence, its constituency can only learn the fact from the newspapers and the telegraph. We should think the members of the unorganized Legislature—if it be yet unorganized—would feel rather cheap in finding that things go on, to say the least, quite as well in Ohio at the present time as if the Legislature was framing a dozen new laws a day, and pocketing a handsome sum for so doing. Mordere have not increased, robberies have not been more frequent, buildings are not often fired, and blackguardism, rowdism and other violations of the laws of decency as well as those of Ohio, are no more prevalent than they used to be, always saving and excepting the exhibitions in the State Capitol.—Would not the people of Ohio be great gainers by offering the members elect of the Legislature a double price for not organizing, for it strikes us that Ohio has laws enough, and to spare, to last her for a century to come!

We learn that up to the 21st inst., the House was in a state of delightful confusion, but a telegraphic despatch subsequently received at Pittsburgh, says that it temporarily organized with Leiter, a Democrat, for chairman, and Mc Clure, a Free Soil Whig, for Clerk. Whether they will succeed in mingling elements as unlike as oil and water, remains to be seen.

California Gold-fever.

We have been inclined to regard the reports concerning the profusion of gold in California as cousins german to the traveler's story of the land where pigs ready roasted ran about squealing "come and eat us"—which, by the way, a Buckeye ought not too obstinately doubt—but the testimony upon which they are based has become so strong that we are almost persuaded to believe they are something more than the rumors of land speculators or political stock-jobbers. We have heretofore published but little, if anything about this modern *El Dorado*, for the very good reason that we were averse to lending our aid to circulate such extravagant and, as we believed, unfounded reports; but recent intelligence places the matter in a different light. The President's Message, official communications from officers in the Army and Navy, the assaying of specimens of the gold at the Philadelphia Mint & Co., have together induced us to copy the article on our first page, which presents the substance of the thousand and one stories that are published in different forms. Whether these statements be true or not, one thing is certain—the gold fever is raging throughout the land. Vessels filled with adventurers have sailed from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we know not how many other sea ports, and many others are preparing to leave; and we see it announced that an expedition is to leave Cleveland early in the spring. Some of these who go after riches may return wealthy, but much of the gold that is discovered will be speedily squandered by its finders, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, will die poor, miserable wretches, the victims of disappointment, and sickness engendered by privation and suffering in their search after gold. The Asiatic Cholera will doubtless be less destructive to human life in its visit to this country than will the California gold fever, which, even when it leaves the body uninjured, curses the soul as only Mammon can curse.

Compromise.

"An effort is to be made to settle the question of slavery in the new territories, during this session." A letter says that the free soilers are determined to maintain the freedom of the soil from slavery in California; but would, perhaps, leave New Mexico to the disposition of Texas, whose claims to that territory may receive a favorable consideration. If the Southern democracy accept these terms, it is said the free soilers will be satisfied—and the two wings of the party may again harmonize. On these terms, and on these only it is said will the free soilers of New York ever consent to fight side by side with the Hunkers."

So says the Washington correspondent of the "Pittsburgh Gazette," upon whose authority the statement is given. Washington letter writers are too often very poor authority, and we are hardly disposed to believe without further evidence the above assertion. And yet it may be true, for this is the way political differences are generally settled—by compromise; and the South in such cases always manage to play the part of the white man who said to the Indian when dividing the game they had killed, "you take the 'possum and I'll take the deer, or I'll take the deer and you take the 'possum."

We learn there is a prospect of having a brass statue of General Jackson erected at the Capital, and we would suggest to Congress that it make an appropriation to pro-

cure one of the same metal, representing the American deity, Compromise, in the act of adjusting a difficulty between the North and the South; and should it be thought desirable to personify the contending parties, the former could be cheaply constructed of dough.

Had the present generation of American statesmen—or their ancestors—been inhabitants of heaven when, according to Milton, Michael and his angels warred with the Devil and his angels, we have it from good authority that things would never have come to such a pass, for matters would certainly have been compromised, and a union formed—between Satan and Jehovah.

But the reported offer to compromise; is it true, think ye? Men who will so compromise their principles as to consent to the existence of slavery in fifteen States out of thirty, may possibly consent to it in sixteen out of thirty-two. They can give no sufficient guarantee that they will not; for if they justify a departure from principle under any possible circumstances, how can it be known when they will remain firm, when they will waver, when they will yield?

Q.—We ought to have noticed before this the reception of the December No. of the *PARSONS'S FRIEND*, which, as usual, contains a variety of interesting articles, most of which have a bearing either directly or indirectly upon the great question to the discussion of which this periodical is devoted.—We are glad to see that not only is the editor interested in the welfare of human prisoners, but inculcates the duty of kindness to the domestic prisoners of the Yoke, the Bridle &c. That the coming year will be to him one of less labor and worryment of mind and body than have been some of its predecessors, and that his usefulness may be greatly increased, is our earnest wish.

Q.—The first No. of *SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE* is a most splendid affair; and if there is aught in the atmosphere of Philadelphia which suits the constitution of magazines better than that of New York, the Union has certainly received the full benefit of it, for although the issue from the latter city was very good, that from the former is a great improvement upon it. The No. for January contains three splendid Mezzotint engravings, "The Annunciation," "The Mother and Child," and a title page representing Liberty introducing Science and the Arts to America; these with eight other illustrations complete the embellishments. Its literary contributions, which fill eighty large and beautifully printed pages, are furnished by some of the best writers in America, and are so varied in their character that all tastes can be suited. Such a Magazine is decidedly cheap at \$3 a year, or \$5 for two copies.

Post & Co. Cincinnati, we see are agents for the work.

TO THOSE WHO RECEIVED BILLS.

Some do not appear to understand that their accounts are made out in some cases several months beyond the present time.—Whether the paper has been sent a year or only six months, it is presumed they wish the bill to extend over at least a year's subscription, as is in accordance with our rules.

Ex-Committee

Will meet on the 7th of next month at the usual time and place.

Abolition in the District.

Joshua R. Giddings, having obtained leave to introduce "A bill to authorize the people of the District of Columbia to express their desire as to the existence of slavery therein," presented a bill, providing for the assembling of all the male inhabitants of the District over twenty-one years of age who have resided there one year, on the first Monday of April next, at the City Hall, there to elect three Judges and two Clerks, who shall receive tickets on which shall be written "SLAVERY," or "LIBERTY," and shall report to the House and Senate the number of votes thus cast.—He stated that a number of the leading men in the District had desired that such a law should be passed, had requested him to prepare the bill, and that every citizen with whom he had conversed upon the subject approved of the measure. In the course of the debate the presentation of such a bill elicited—

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Mississippi, said that he had probably not distinctly heard the reading of the bill; but he understood one of its provisions to be, that every male inhabitant of the District over twenty-one years of age, should vote at the contemplated convention. Now, he wished the gentleman to explain whether, in using that expression, it was his intention that negroes, bond and free, or negroes, bond or free, were to take part in this expression of public sentiment?

Mr. GIDDINGS said, that when he looked abroad upon the family of man, he knew no distinctions. He knew of no person in this District that did not come from the same creating hand that formed himself, or the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Tompkins:] and when he (Mr. G.) spoke of the people of this District, he meant precisely what he said. He meant every male inhabitant of the District of Columbia over twenty-one years of age. He did not draw any distinctions. He would not suffer the man who held his fellow-man in bondage to say whether he would do this thing or not, and then refuse to put the question to him who was thus bound. If the gentleman from Mississippi choose to offer an amendment excluding both the slaveholder and the slave, he (Mr. G.)

would go with him; but as the advocate of the eternal principle of truth and justice, he never would submit to give one man the control of another man's liberty. Any such attempt struck at the very foundation of his principles. Every feeling of his soul shrunk with abhorrence from the proposition. He stood here as the advocate of our common humanity; he stood here to uphold these rights, and to demand that the enduring principles of justice should be meted out to every individual in the District of Columbia. He did not come here the advocate of any peculiar rights—of one man claiming rights over another. He stood here on sound Democratic principles.

The SPEAKER said, the Chair must arrest the gentleman from Ohio in his remarks. According to the rule, if debate arose on any proposition or resolution, it must, except by general consent, go over one day.

The bill was subsequently laid on the table by a vote of 105 to 79.

Foreign News by the Niagara.

Revolution in Rome—Rebellion smothered in Ireland and Austria—"Order" in Vienna—Italian Pacification—French Presidency—Continental affairs in general.

Boston, Dec. 16.

The Steamship Niagara arrived at her berth this morning with Liverpool dates to the 2nd inst.

The Cholera is decreasing in England and Scotland.

The Irish journals are devoid of interest.

ITALY. REVOLUTION IN ROME.—A revolution has taken place in Rome, beginning with the assassination of Prime Minister Rossi, at the entrance of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th of November. Rossi had met the demands of the democratic party with defiance and insult, and that morning had lined the streets with carabinieri and cavalry; he confronted the crowd who gathered around the Chamber, with an expression of scorn and contempt, when in a sudden fury they rushed upon him and he was stabbed by a young Roman. The mob, at the instigation of the Clubs, proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace, on the 16th, where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of law, &c. About one hundred of the Swiss guards resisted them. The diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral influence. Some endeavor was made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shots from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly afterward the civic guard, the gens d'armes of the line, and the Roman Legion, numbering some thousands, invested the palace in the order of battle, and commenced a fusillade against the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed, and the Pope's Secretary, Monsignor Palma, was shot in the breast. The attacking party, by their overwhelming force, compelled submission.

Negotiations were opened and a list of ministers, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy, was sent to the Pope, who, under the degree of arms and fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to any terms they dictated. The authority of the Pope is in fact now a nullity.

On the 18th the new ministry was formed, who have put forth an address, in which they say they will convolve the Chambers.

The Swiss were sent away, and the National Guard occupied their post in the castle. The popular club is the Supreme Government, and decides upon all questions. The French Government have sent a force to Civita Vecchia, to support the Pope against his subjects.

LATEST FROM ROME.—Marshal Radetsky, the commander of the Austrian forces in Italy, is reported to be dead. Accounts from Rome to the evening of the 20th, state that the most perfect tranquility had succeeded the commotion of the 17th. The new Minister, Campello, had arrived, and the Pope appeared to be satisfied with the new order of things, and was greatly pleased to find that the peace of his capital had been so speedily restored.

AUSTRIA.—In Vienna the energetic measures taken by the Prince Windischgratz seem likely to secure tranquility. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Prince a letter with the order of St. Andrew, and to Jelacic an equally flattering communication has been made, together with the order of St. Vladimir. The war in Hungary engrossed the thoughts of all. The immense army of the Imperialists is about to enter Hungary, and the German papers state that the Hungarians will give them a sharp reception.

The execution of Dr. Bescher, an Englishman, and Dr. Jellinek, for participating in the late events at Vienna, has been officially announced.

PACIFICATION OF ITALY.—It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers, to hold conferences for the pacification of Italy, at Brussels.

FRANCE.—The Presidential election was, to take place on the 10th, (Sunday.) The excitement in relation to it continues. Gen. Cavaignac has triumphed in the debate that has taken place in the National Assembly, as far as regards the sentiments of the Chamber, by a majority of 503 to 34, by which the vote, that he had deserved well of his country, was carried. His speech was highly satisfactory. The funds have improved in consequence of his increased chance for the Presidency.

On Sunday a manifesto from Louis Napoleon appeared, and a change again came over the minds of the Parisians and the star of Bonaparte was again in the ascendant. His address was calculated to win the good opinions of all parties. He avows his republican sincerity and detestation of socialism, says he is the friend of peace with the surrounding nations, and promises, if elected, that he will do all in his power without regard to party, for the benefit of the whole people.

Cavaignac has taken another step within a few days, which cannot fail to influence the contest.

In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, the fears entertained of actual personal danger to the Pope from his own subjects, and his reported flight from Rome, Cavaignac has dispatched four steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 1600 men to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness, and respect for his person.

The government is using strenuous efforts to carry Cavaignac's election, but the cause of Louis Napoleon preponderates.

THE CONSTITUTION.—Letters from the French province state that nothing could be less enthusiastic than the manner in which the promulgation of the new Constitution has been received.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Case of the Pearl Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1848.

The Circuit Court of this District, the supreme tribunal in all criminal cases—for in criminal cases no writ of error lies in this District to the Supreme Court of the United States—has been engaged for more than a week past on two cases—Daniel Drayton, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, and These writs of error are brought to review and reverse the conviction of Drayton in the Criminal Court of this District on two several indictments for the larceny of slaves.—They are a part of the 315 Pearl cases, of the trial of which, last summer, before the Criminal Court here, I sent you some account.

The counsel for Drayton in those trials filed no less than twelve bills of exceptions in each case to the rulings of Judge Crawford, by whom the cases were tried. The argument of those writs of error before the Circuit Court has consumed no less than seven days—so numerous and important were the errors alleged to be committed by the Judge below. Both cases were opened for the plaintiff in error, by Richard Hildreth, Esq., of Boston, followed by the District Attorney, and J. H. Bradley, Esq., an eminent lawyer of this city, retained on behalf of the prosecution. The closing argument for the prisoners was made in the first case by Hon. Horace Mann, and in the second case by J. Mandeville Carlisle, Esq., a young and rising lawyer of this city, of great promise.

Besides other points of great interest, such as the constitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia, color in the District as a presumption of Slavery, and the amount and character of the evidence necessary to establish the fact of servitude in the District, the whole doctrine of the law of evidence was gone into in the fullest manner, especially the application of that doctrine to the subject of slaves. Mr. Hildreth, in his opening, denounced the instructions of Judge Crawford on this point, as not only bad English and bad law, but as exhibiting the appearance of an attempt at legal double entendre, preserving the sound form of legal words, but intended to convey, and actually conveying to the jury, a totally false and unfounded idea of the law. He denounced Judge Crawford's definition of larceny as false and "rotten," unsupported by a single adjudged case in any book, or by a tried treatise of any pretensions, and, in its special application to the subject of slave property, in positive and direct contradiction to the whole course of legislation in every slave State of the Union, and to every case on the subject to be found in the books; the boldest attempt at judicial legislation of which he had any knowledge. Mr. District Attorney, when he came to reply, accused the opposite counsel of an indecorous and unfounded attack on the personal character of the Judge.

Mr. Hildreth, in the opening of the second case, denied explicitly that he had made any personal attack on the Judge. He had attacked his instructions and his law; it was those, and not the Judge personally, that he had pronounced "rotten." Of the Judge personally he had said but one thing; and that was, that he was a Pennsylvanian.—And why had he said that? To explain how it happened that the Judge had given instructions, not only in contradiction to the whole tenor of the common law, but to the whole course of Southern legislation—a blunder into which a Judge educated at the South would not have been so likely to fall.

One of the points made for the prisoner was, that it was necessary to prove the servitude of the negroes alleged to be stolen, by something more than the claim of the master. And the case was likened to that of an indictment for stealing foxes. Now, foxes being animals wild by nature, there can be no property in them sufficient to sustain an indictment for larceny, at least not unless they are alleged and proved to be foxes caught and subjected. While Mr. Mann was proving this illustration, the District Attorney wrote the following lines, and passed them along to the prisoner's counsel:

"To illustrate the point he's making—
"In larceny there must be a taking—
A fox, he says, cannot be stolen,
He is young or he is an old—
Pursuing bounds say he's mistaken,
At least so far as to the taking."

It was not long before the following retort courteous was written on the back of the same paper, which was left on the table for the District Attorney's serious consideration:

Fox-hunting abroad, and slave-hunting indoors,
I beg leave to suggest do not run on all-fours;
Foxes do not eat foxes—brute natures have bounds,
But Mr. District Attorney, out-hounding the hounds,
Hunts men, women, and children, his pocket to fill,
On three hundred indictments, at ten dollars a bill.

The Court has adjourned for a fortnight, to take time to draw up its opinion. Very little doubt is felt of the reversal of the convictions. Another case against Sayres, the master of the vessel upon which he was fined the very moderate sum of \$11,800, with costs, amounting to \$1,356, for transporting the slaves, yet remains to be considered.—That case involves also some very interesting points.

Negro Rising.

An event has just occurred in Arkansas, on one of the large plantations of that State, which irresistibly reminds us of the uprisings and popular struggles for freedom, in the petty principalities on the European continent. Col. William Polk, the owner of the plantation, and of its laborers, recently died. Very soon after this event, his slaves, amounting it is said to some three hundred, rose in open rebellion, helped themselves to what food and clothing they desired, and asserted their freedom. Such at least is the substance of information communicated to the editor of the Memphis Appeal, by a gentleman from Walnut Bend, the scene of the disturbance. And there seems nothing unreasonable in the account. It is just what happens in the petty sovereignties of Europe every little while, on the death of the sovereign or master, and only what is happening just now in many of them without such death. The Appeal says, on the authority named, that "some efforts were made by the few white persons about the premises to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their

late master promised them if they served him faithfully during his life time, they should be free at his death, and express a determination to free themselves. This is a sparsely settled neighborhood, there not being a sufficient number of whites within many miles to put them down."—Herald.

Legislative Proceedings in S. Carolina.

The following resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of South Carolina, by the Honorable Joseph A. Black:

1. Resolved, That there is good reason to apprehend that it is the deliberate intention of the people of the Northern States of this Union, to embody into any bill which may be passed by Congress, organizing Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California, a provision for excluding slavery from said territory.

2. Resolved, That we would regard the passage of such a law by Congress, as a gross violation of the Federal compact, an outrage upon the rights of the Southern States, and a wanton, undisguised insult; and that a submission thereto would be degrading and infamous.

3. Resolved, That the State of South Carolina never will, in any contingency, or under any circumstances, submit to any law passed by Congress by which slavery shall be excluded from any territory belonging to this Government, and lying south of the parallel of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes of north latitude.

4. Resolved, That in the event of the passage of such a law by Congress, that the Governor of this State, for the time being, convene the Legislature thereof immediately, in order that such action may be taken as shall be deemed necessary and proper.

5. Resolved, That the State of South Carolina earnestly invites the attention of her sister States of the South to this important subject, and is ready to meet and consult with them, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable, as to the best and most effectual mode of avoiding or resisting the dangers with which we are, in common, threatened.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

Received on Fair Goods,	\$305.783
Collections,	76.74
Harriet Putnam,	1.00
Mrs. Brockway,	50
Elizabeth Marsh,	52
A. Cowles,	1.00
Abner Allen,	1.00
Rumsey Reeve,	5.00
William Galbreath,	5.00
F. P. Brown,	1.00
Jonathan Morris,	5.00
Oliver Buckingham,	50
Julia O. Porter,	50
Asenith Farmer,	50
Sally Sawyer,	50
J. Wetmore,	5.00
J. F. Whitmore,	3.00
Chester Lowe,	1.00
Geo. Clapadde,	25
Joseph Barnaby,	3.00
S. H. Case,	2.00
Ezra Barton,	1.00
Miles Mengeller,	2.00
Sarah Cones,	1.00
William Walker,	1.00
Alex. Glen,	1.00
Granville Bentley,	1.00
Ellis Cone,	1.00
Robert Hiles,	25
William Wallace,	1.00
William Lightfoot,	1.00
Elisha Erwin,	2.00
Thomas Whinery,	25
Stephen Barnaby,	25
Joel Sharp,	1.00
William Watson,	10.00
Jonathan Marsh,	1.00
Samuel Brooke,	6.76
William H. Peck,	2.00
William Steadman,	20.00
Mary F. Thomas,	50
James Clement,	4.00
Thomas M. Bentley,	1.00
Moses Votaw,	1.00
Aaron Votaw,	1.00
Ann Thomas,	1.00
S. N. Logue,	2.50
Ellis Johnson,	50
Mrs. C. Curtis,	1.00
Sarah Allen,	50
C. G. Olds,	3.00
Joel McMillan,	1.00
Deborah Miller,	1.00
William McLure,	1.00
Charles Cox,	1.00
Jesse K. Farrington,	1.00
Caleb Green,	2.25
Pliny Cook,	3.00
Henry Putnam,	5.00
Joseph Hayden,	50
David L. Galbreath,	2.00
J. E. L. Kynt,	1.00
William Phelps,	1.00
Jno. H. Chapman,	1.00
Oliver Miller,	1.00
A. Davis,	5.50
Mrs. Fogg,	25
Alex. Crook,	1.25
Abner Buzby,	50
Jno. Holmes,	1.00
Geo. Holmes,	1.10
Richard Roby,	1.00
Sarah B. Murphy,	25
Samuel Logue,	90
Benjamin Hillman,	2.00
William B. Mutchener,	10.00
A. F. Keith,	50
Connelios Whitacre,	2.00
Thomas Bishop,	1.00
Isaac Brooks,	50
Paul Brooks,	50
A. Brooks,	50
Orlando Carter,	2.00
Elijah Poor,	3.19
Hazekiah Young,	1.00
Enoch W. Simmons,	50
Uri Oviatt,	93
William Meredith,	1.00
Simon Meredith,	1.00
Joseph Carroll,	5.00
Isaac Hiles,	1.00
Wm. H. Hanna,	1.25
A. & Elizabeth Strong,	1.00
Ezra Brannan,	1.00
Ben. Snow,	1.00
Howell Hise,	2.50
Wendell Phillips,	10.00
Esther C. Brosius,	1.00
James Ball,	1.00
G. S. Bentley,	50
E. F. Curtis,	1.00
B. S. Jones,	9.50
I. Trescott,	1.25
Joshua Warrington,	1.00

Jonathan Morris,	5.00
David L. Galbreath,	1.35
David Roberts,	1.00
Robt. Hilla,	1.00
D. Johnson,	1.00
Chas. Brosius,	5.00
Lot Holmes,	5.25
Sam. Myers,	1.75
Jas. Barnaby,	2.50
Geo. Fried,	1.00
John Smith,	5.00
Edmond Smith,	5.00
Mary Donaldson,	50.00
Ben. Brown,	10.00
Joseph Saxon,	10.00
Alpheus Cowles,	1.00
	\$680.00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to S. Brooke, on Press,	12.30
" S. Brooke, Commission on collecting pledges,	41.72
" S. Brooke, on account of money due him on subscription to Bugle,	37.04
" W. Steadman, on Press,	49.00
" J. W. Walker, on account of salary for this and last year,	100.05
Paid Note in Bank,	200.00
" Publishing Agent on account expenses of Bugle,	104.47
" F. Johnson for wagoning,	2.50
" Postage,	93
" H. W. Curtis, on account of salary,	12.69
" J. F. Carroll, on Press,	5.00
" B. S. Jones, on account of last year's salary,	104.75
Balance on hand,	7.56
	\$650.09

ISAAC TRESMOTT, Treasurer.

Salem, December 10th, 1848.

Q.—Some of the above payments have been previously acknowledged in the list of pledges published soon after the Annual Meeting.

Receipts.

Gideon Waters, Fowler,	50-200
Caroline Meeker,	50-200
Prudence Putnam, New Lyme,	2,00-253
Ed. Coffin,	1,00-226
F. H. Loomis,	1,00-235
Rumsey Reeve,	1,00-225
P. Waldorf, Mecca,	1,00-217
Obed Lawrence, Caneauville,	50-200
Ira Randall, Elk Creek,	50-197
L. Phelps, Cherry Valley,	1,00-236
Elijah Whinery, New Garden,	1,00-246
Jac. Gibbons, Salem,	1,00-225
Ellen Clark, Wadsworth,	1,00-168
Salmon Hart, Montville,	2,00-209
M. Baquin,	75-97
Joseph Miller,	1,25-288
Joseph Kitchen, Massillon,	3,25-245
Wm. Lowrie, Darlington,	1,00-225
J. A. Benedict, Unionville,	2,25-186
A. Marten, Birmingham,	1,00-149
Jas. Cowden, Mt. Jackson,	1,00-173
A. A. Davis, Orangeville,	1,00-225
T. Townsend, New Brighton,	1,00-177
Jetson Putney, Hudley,	1,00-209
Jno. Armstrong, Columbiana,	1,00-227
Susanna Brown, Zanesfield,	1,00-247
Thomas Pennock,	1,00-246
Wm. Frew, Twinsburg,	1,00-227
Sylvester McClure, Delaware,	1,00-227
Luther Vining, Bennington,	1,00-227
Melvin Brown, Richfield,	1,00-227
Alvin Hosmer, Parkman,	1,00-194
Jno. McElroy, Bardsburg,	1,00-141
Alexander Glenn,	50-166
Anson Hatch,	2,00-208
Elijah Pierce, Austinburg,	1,00-244
L. Bissell,	1,00-237
Rev. J. B. Bartholomew, Eagleville,	1,00-227
Wm. Wallace, Lovellville,	1,00-223
Hiram Hambleton, Mercer,	50-200
Wm. Hambleton, Harriaville,	50-200
W. H. Sykes, Painesville,	3,00-230
Phoebe Hinchcliff, Salem,	2,50-226
Mary Walton, Rutland,	2,00-221
A. Allen, Bethlehem,	50-181
L. Meacham, Eagleville,	50-224
Elisha Davis, East Rochester,	1,00-209
W. J. Wadsworth, Franklin Mills,	1,00-251

* A part of this \$1 will have to be used in prepaying the postage to the Canada line—hence the number paid is so much smaller.

Q.—Please take notice, that in the acknowledgment of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which